



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

constipation, headache, backache, profuse diaphoresis; severe rigor at commencement of attack."

Dr. A. N. Sinclair states that he has treated several hundred cases of Hawaiian fever and has made blood examinations in over 150, and that he was never able to find anything resembling a plasmodium or any abnormal constituent.

The symptoms he observed were "an initiatory rigor, with elevation of temperature (from 101° to 103° F.). This is accompanied by headache and frequently, but not constantly, by vomiting and pain in the epigastrium. Constipation is always present, and upon percussion of the left side of the abdomen, over the descending colon, a dull note is elicited and the descending colon is often evident on palpation, distended with feces." He has never observed any periodicity in the recurrence of rigors, and rarely is there any typical "hot stage" followed by sweating. "The temperature is never intermittent, but runs a course similar to the nonmalarial remittent fever described by Manson.

"Cases that do not come under treatment early are much more severe than those that do. They are often complicated by persistent vomiting and headache. The latter is much more easily alleviated than the former. Quinine is absolutely worthless in the treatment of the disease.

"Protracted cases run a course of from two to three weeks, sometimes resembling mild cases of enteric fever, but the cases never presented the symptoms of enteric fever beyond the temperature curve. Widal's test was absent."

Doctor Sinclair states that he has never seen a fatal case of Hawaiian fever.

Dr. Frank E. Sawyer reports having treated about 50 cases of the disease. He believes the condition to be one of autointoxication, probably of intestinal origin.

Dr. W. D. Baldwin believes "Hawaiian fever" should be called mild typhoid or febricula.

Drs. A. G. Hodgins, W. L. Moore, E. C. Rhodes, and K. Haida reported the disease to be very similar to mild enteric fever without the rash, delirium, and bowel symptoms.

Doctor Haida has seen intestinal hemorrhages, but with absence of the Widal reaction. Doubtless the disease will be given careful study in the future and properly classified.

HONDURAS.

Reports from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Stegomyia calopus present—Board of health appointed—Sanitary conditions at San Pedro good.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports as follows: Week ended May 11, 1907. Present officially estimated population about 2,200; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. *Stegomyia calopus* present. The commanding officer of the Nicaraguan army stationed at Puerto Cortez has appointed a board of health, and has promised that all orders and recommendations of the board will be fully executed.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 7	H. T. Inge.....	New Orleans.....	32	6	0	0
8	Bratten.....	Mobile.....	15	1	0	0
9	Utstein.....	New Orleans.....	15	2	0	0

Week ended May 4, 1907. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week excellent. Inspected San Pedro, Honduras, May 11-14, 1907. City in excellent condition. Population, 7,000. Very little sickness—1 death during the week. Dr. J. P. De Bruler, U. S. Navy, surgeon on the U. S. S. *Paducah*, present at the inspection. Health of American marines on shore at San Pedro and Puerto Cortez excellent.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 14	Banan.....	Mobile.....	17	2	0	0
15	Hiram.....	do.....	14	0	0	0
15	Anselm.....	New Orleans.....	40	1	0	0
17	Mercator.....	Mobile.....	17	0	0	0
18	Espana.....	do.....	13	2	0	0

Reports from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended May 18, 1907. Present officially estimated population about 1,250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Detination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.
May 13	John Wilson.....	New Orleans.....	17	0
17	Jos. Vaccaro.....	do.....	31	2

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Plague in India, 1897 to 1907.

The following is received from Consul Dennison, under date of April 24:

Plague in India from 1897 to 1907.—It is now more than a decade since plague first appeared in India, and despite the strenuous efforts made by the Indian Government and the various municipalities to stamp out the disease, it shows no signs of abatement.